

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1877.

THE RAILROAD WAR.—We devote a considerable portion of our columns this week to somewhat detailed accounts of the disturbances, North and West, among the Railroad employees. It is one of the most important and dangerous movements of the kind, brought about by a reduction of wages, that has ever occurred in this or any other country.

We hope the affair will soon quiet down.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Years ago Julius L. Clemmons, Esq., of Clemmonsville, now a resident of Louisville, Kentucky, in a letter published at that time, claimed to be the original inventor of the electric telegraph. Recently Mr. Clemmons communicated an article to the Raleigh News, more fully explaining his part in the invention of the telegraph. And now "Col. George Wortham, of Oxford, writes a letter to the Raleigh Observer, denying that either Mr. Clemmons or Sam Morse, the immortal, was the first who invented the magnetic telegraph. He claims and proves that Leonard, a Frenchman, had one in operation in 1781."

26th VOLUME.—With this issue of the Democrat, the paper enters upon its twenty-sixth volume. The Democrat is now as well sustained as it ever was, for which the Editor is thankful. He never expects to forget those who have shown a steadfast friendship and patronized the paper during the past twenty-five years.

Chas. Democrat.

COAL MINE FIRE.—A fire was discovered in the shaft situated 800 feet below the surface of the earth in a coal mine near Scranton, Penn., and all the miles, ten in number, burned to death. It was feared the mine would have to be flooded to extinguish the fire.

BE CAREFUL.—We learn from the Danville, Va., Times, that a pile of bags in a store which was drenched with water during the fire Saturday night were discovered yesterday to be almost on fire. When noticed the bags were too hot to handle and if they had been left undisturbed spontaneous combustion must have ensued in a short time. This is a warning to people to leave no piles of rubbish remain about their premises. This weather is hot enough to ignite everything.

N. C. RAILROAD MEETINGS.—The Directors of the North Carolina Railroad met at the Yarrowborough House, Raleigh, and proceeded to take up the unfinished business from the meeting recently held at Salisbury, viz: the election of President and other officers.

The following members of the Board were present: Col. T. M. Holt, Col. Jno. L. Morehead, A. Burwell, Esq., M. L. Holmes, Esq., Kerr Craigie, Esq., H. W. Fries, Esq., Julius A. Gray, Esq., Geo. R. F. Hoke, Dr. R. B. Haywood, Maj. Jno. W. Graham, W. F. Korne-gay and Donald McKee, Esq.

On the 26th Col. T. M. Holt was unanimously re-elected President.

W. L. Thornburg, of Charlotte, was unanimously elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Raleigh Observer, July 19th.

WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN EUROPE AND ASIA.
London, July 25th.—A telegram from Tiflis, dated July 20th, says that during the last twenty-one days the bombardment of Kars by the Russians has been continual. An average of two thousand shells per day have been thrown into the town, but many of them have failed to explode. The Turks threw 18,000 shells during the same time. They have sufficient of ammunition for 125 days. Kars has been retaken, and is considered safe from the Russians for at least 12 months.

A dispatch from Wladiv says: "News has reached here that on Friday a large Russian force attacked the Turks under Osman Pasha, covering Plevna, a town twenty-five miles south of Nicopolis. Osman Pasha makes a successful defence. After a conflict of ten hours the Russians were defeated and retreated, abandoning their dead and wounded. The Turkish loss was comparatively small."

Osman Pasha telegraphs the Porte from Plevna, under the date of the 20th instant: "To-day three strong Russian corps attacked our lines, but were routed with innumerable killed and also the loss of three ammunition wagons, one train of artillery and an immense quantity of arms and equipments."

LONDON, July 25th.—A member of Czar's staff shot. It is understood that five English regiments are ordered to embark immediately for foreign service. In case of disturbances at Constantinople, the German fleet in the Levant instructed to act energetically in protection of German interests in the east, as well as the Russians in Turkey under German protection.

THE INDIAN WAR.

PORTLAND, OREGON, July 21st.—Capt. Hunter, of the volunteers, arrived at Lewiston, Thursday. He reports that the cavalry and the Lewiston volunteers overtook the Indians fired on them, killing two scouts and wounding several. The Indians fired from an ambush. The volunteers saw the cavalry flying, and found it necessary to follow. The whole pursuing force returned to Kanwapa, leaving Joseph's band masters of the situation.

DAKOTA INDIAN TROUBLE.
LIEUT. LEMLY'S SURVIVING PARTY FIRED UPON AND SUBROGATED.

DEADWOOD, July 21st.—A Sergeant in command of ten soldiers reported that the Government surveying party with Lieut. Lemly in command of a company of soldiers, were attacked on Saturday morning last by Indians, six miles above the mouth of the Badwater. The fight lasted about two hours. The surveying party lost two teamsters and a blacksmith killed; also five mules. The Indians captured the wagons of the party, taking the surveyor's guns and instruments. The party was still surrounded and needed aid, which was being forwarded.

Later accounts received by Telegraph by Lieut. Lemly's relatives here (Salem) represent the command safe, having cut their way out of the ambush before the aid sent reached them.

MURDER WILL OUT.—A man, seventy years old, was recently arrested in Portsmouth, Va., for a murder committed in 1855. The prisoner is said to have resided in Florida and N. C. since the murder, and recently returned to his former home, where he was arrested.

A beautiful complexion depends upon the purity of the blood. To keep the blood pure and healthy use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

The following from the Raleigh News, explains the cause of the movement among the Railroad employees, and below we give the very latest news from the Railroad war:

"The strike on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has assumed large proportions. It is one of the most formidable demonstrations of the kind ever witnessed in this country. At Martinsburg, Pittsburg, Wheeling, and intermediate points, the civil authorities are powerless to resist the rioters. The Governors of West Virginia and Pennsylvania are defied; and the intervention of the Federal power has become a necessity for the preservation of life and property."

This trouble was brought about by a reduction of ten per cent. in the pay of all officers and employees of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad who received over \$1 a day, which was determined upon by the board of directors and announced in a circular by Mr. John W. Garrett, President, on Wednesday of last week. The pay of the first-class fireman has been \$1.75 and is now \$1.58 per day, and second-class fireman has been \$1.50 and is under the reduction \$1.35 per day. At first, the reduction was accepted by the officers and employees with the exception of the firemen and one or two of the engineers at Baltimore and the firemen at Martinsburg, West Virginia. Subsequently, strikes were made in rapid succession along the line, as far west as Wheeling and Pittsburg; and now it seems to have become general on the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and all its connections."

The President has ordered troops to various points on the Railroad.

LATER FROM THE RAILROAD WAR.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Gov. Carroll, of Maryland, has issued his proclamation and ordered out the troops on account of the detention of cars at Cumberland.

All the trains from Buffalo, on the Erie road, except on the Falls branch, have been abandoned.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—As the Sixth Regiment, Col. Clarence Peters, was marching from its armory along Bath street to Camden station, to proceed to Cumberland, the regiment was stoned and fired into by a crowd on the streets. The regiment fired in the crowd and a number were killed and wounded. The confusion and excitement is so great that it is impossible to get at the facts just now. Four dead bodies have been taken to the Middle District station, and a number of wounded, six or seven, to the various drug stores.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—It is believed here that if the Pennsylvania Railroad men hold out the Pan-Handle and Little Wayne men will join the strike. The strikers say in case the men of these roads join them, the men of the Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroads will do likewise. Thus a strong effort will be made to stop all freight traffic between the East and West, and so bring the railroad companies to terms.

There are nine hundred loaded cars on the track between the Union depot and East Liberty. As the trains arrive their crews join the strikers. By midnight probably fifteen hundred loaded cars will be blocked here.

A meeting of strikers heard the following dispatch, signed P. J. Donohue, which was received with the wildest cheering:

Hornetsville, N. Y., July 20.—"The firemen and brakemen on one of the New York and Erie Railroads quit work this morning."

The reading of the Hartranft proclamation by Sheriff Fife was received with hoots, and cries from the crowd, understood to be in an angry spirit, "Who are you?" "Give us bread," &c. Finally, to a question by Gen. Pearson, who supported Fife, "Will you allow the trains to go through?" a dozen voices cried, "No!"

The military called out this morning, and stationed at the outer depot and at points along the road, are inadequate, and could not suppress a riot should one occur. There appears to be a determination among the men at the yards to stop all trains, notwithstanding the military, and serious trouble is anticipated if the military try to open the blockade.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago firemen, and brakemen struck at half past three a'clock this afternoon.

There has been a number of arrests of ringleaders at Martinsburg, Virginia.

BUFFALO, July 20.—Orders have been received at the Erie shipping office to take no stock, on account of a strike in the vicinity of Hornetsville. The men quietly quit the trains, and there were no relays to carry them on. There are rumors of the same action on the Lake Shore road at Cleveland.

SYRACUSE, July 20.—At a meeting of the merchant tailors of Syracuse, a resolution was adopted to no longer employ members of the Tailors' Union.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Gen. Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port, was knocked down and badly wounded over the head and eyes by a dismissed person in front of the Herald office. His assailant was taken to the Toombs.

NEWARK, OHIO, July 20.—No freights are allowed to depart. The strikers say they will not stop any passenger or mail trains, and that no torpedoes are placed on the track. The Sheriff read the riot act without effect.

COLUMBUS, July 20.—Gov. Young has called out the militia and issued a proclamation commanding the strikers to disperse.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The strike east and west of St. Louis seems organizing. No incidents reported from Baltimore after

ter last report closed. The killed will aggregate twenty-five. Many soldiers were wounded with stones. It appears that the soldiers were slow in gathering at the armories, and Governor Carroll was finally persuaded to allow the military to assemble by a call by the fire department. The people understood this, and sympathizers with the strikers gathered in immense numbers to obstruct the troops in reaching the armory or leaving it, and finally reaching a point of departure. The Major of the sixth company of soldiers was badly beaten while approaching the armory. The first company moving out was driven back about midway out. The second company moved out in the same way, meeting with some resistance and same success, while other companies found easier access but moved to the depot by a more quiet route. When the fifth regiment reached the vicinity of the depot, stones came in showers. Even women, the account says, hurled stones, and adds, "at the junction of Camden and Eutaw streets a solid mass of rough looking men blocked the passage of the soldiery. They came to a halt for a moment, and although the bricks were falling fast, Capt. Zollinger counseled his men not to fire. Then he ordered them to prepare to double-quick with their fixed bayonets into the depot. Drawing his sword, Capt. Zollinger shouted to the mob to give way that the command might pass. A brawny man, with his arms and neck bare, who stood in the front in a defiant attitude, was knocked aside with the blunt of the Captain's sword, then amid the hoots and yells of the crowd the fifth regiment charged into the depot. Several shots were fired at them but they gained the depot without casualties save those already mentioned. The crowd in front of the depot swelled in numbers, kept up continuous cries, calling the leading railroad officials by name, saying: "Hang them, shoot them, burn them out," &c. The soldiers, as soon as they entered the depot, proceeded to get into the cars in waiting for them. The company that suffered the most was Co. C, near the rear of the line; about 25 soldiers were more or less injured. The excitement was terrible and people in the vicinity closed their houses. The 5th regiment remains in Camden depot, to which they forced their way, having been detained by the Governor. The 6th regiment is at the armory and the people are forbidden to gather on the streets this morning. The strikers outnumber the soldiers three to one. At Pittsburg the strikers compel crews approaching the city to place their trains properly and abandon them. No signs of disturbance reported in Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—In consequence of the strike on Pennsylvania and other main lines and gravity of the emergency which has been forced upon all companies, a call has been issued for a general meeting of railroad men connected with trunk lines, and connections, to be held in New York next week, for purposes of combining against the engineer's brotherhood and train men's union. Each road to determine after a certain date to employ no one belonging to a trade organization. To this call favorable responses have been received from Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and California. Detectives have been employed and are now engaged in discovering ring leaders of the present strikes, and it is the intention of the Pennsylvania road to prosecute them under the new law, which makes it a felony to impede the transportation of freight over railways.

PITTSBURGH, July 21, 5:40 P. M.—A dreadful riot occurred at the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad an hour ago. A number of men, several women and children, killed and wounded. Seven dead have been taken from the scene, and it is not known how many yet may be gathered up. Firing done by Philadelphia militia. One of their own men and one of the Pittsburg soldiers were killed. The by-standers all say the fire was unprovoked. The excitement is tremendous. A large body of men left for the Allegheny arsenal a few moments ago with the avowed purpose of seizing the arms stored there, to be used in repelling troops. The President has issued a proclamation similar to that in regard to that of West Virginia, covering the entire United States, and orders the obstructions to disperse on or before 12 o'clock to-morrow, July 22d.

NOTES.—This proclamation ignores State lines. The preliminary proclamation, however, alludes to Maryland and Cumberland and to the call of Gov. Carroll.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—At twenty minutes to four o'clock, the Philadelphia troops left Union depot for the scene of the disturbance on 28th street crossing, by marching along the track, and preceded by the sheriff and his posse. They arrived at 28th street shortly before 5 o'clock, the railroad tracks at that point being completely blocked with strikers. The black Hussars, of Philadelphia, were ordered to clear the Railroad crossing; but not being able to do so, another company was ordered to their assistance. The military advanced with fixed bayonets, but were met with a shower of stones and missiles from the crowd.

They opened fire on the crowd indiscriminately and in rapid succession. The crowd retreated towards East Liberty. There is a long list of killed and wounded. The terrific results of the volley have caused intense excitement throughout the city, and it is feared another attack will be made on the military as soon as the mob can be reorganized and provided with ammunition.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 21.—Complications have arisen at Newark. The troops appear friendly to the strikers, laughing and joking with them.

STILL LATER—TUESDAY'S MAIL.
WASHINGTON, July 22.—The excitement over the railroad war has steadily increased here 19 days. The administration is evidently much alarmed and rather non-plussed. Early this morning, at a cabinet meeting it was reported that few federal forces were to be had and the main reliance must be on the militia of the several States, and then that it was better to await developments. It is feared the militia will prove unreliable.

The sympathy of the populace is with the strikers, although the destruction of property is much deplored.

Thieves, strikers and militia are playing into each other's hands.

PITTSBURGH, July 22.—The fatal effects of the shots fired by the soldiers have exasperated the citizens as well as the strikers and bands of workmen of all classes are in arms against the troops. By 8 o'clock in the evening mobs were moving all over the city, seeking stores to secure arms. The troops were besieged at the round house, and every effort was made to get a torch, was made to burn them out. Burning cars were rolled along-side the round house, and the troops, nearly roasted, were compelled to flee through the flames and the mass of rioters who were clamoring for their blood. They were driven up the street and fired upon at every step. All railroad property has been burned. In the round house, 125 first-class locomotives were destroyed. The scenes on the streets beggar description. People of all classes were wild with excitement. Private property is respected and when burning is extinguished by the rioters. On Sunday at noon the soldiers yielded, and the mob was uncontrolled. They burned and destroyed Railroad property without let or hindrance. The loss of the Railroad in the past twenty-four hours (Saturday and Sunday) is estimated at from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. It is supposed that some fifty or seventy-five persons were killed. The bodies of ten or twelve were lying on the sidewalks where they fell. Later dates increase the number of killed some 40, with many wounded, some fatally.

July 23.—Monday all was quiet and mob law no longer exists. Vigilant committees patrol the streets, and no further trouble is apprehended.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The strikers made a demonstration on Sunday but were dispersed. Col. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Mayor Stockley and other prominent railroad and city officials, have headquarters at the depots for 24 hours and are likely to remain there while. They realize the danger of the situation and fully expect trouble. They will not give way, however, and urge the President to call out 75,000 volunteers to prevent a general insurrection.

HARRISBURG, July 22.—The railroad men have struck, and trains are not allowed to move. The whole line, from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, is in the hands of the strikers.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The militia from various parts of Pennsylvania were stopped by the strikers. Loaded cars are run from sidings and wrecked on the main track. The freight business is stopped on the Southern Ohio roads, Ohio and Mississippi and no freight from Cincinnati.

A compromise is progressing in Indianapolis. Fifteen hundred strikers hold the Buffalo depot and all the switches, with lights extinguished. Maryland and West Virginia quiet on Monday.

The \$150,000 bridge over the Schuylkill at Reading was fired, and totally destroyed. An immense grain elevator in Pittsburg has been burned. The Standard Oil Co. has discharged 3,000 barrels.

Gov. Hartranft confesses his inability to maintain order, and makes a formal call on the United States for protection. Things in Chicago and Buffalo look bad. An oil train was fired near South street bridge, Philadelphia.

Gen. Hancock assumes personal command of troops, which are moving about for the protection of Washington.

The Pittsburg Municipal authorities have control of the city, and guarantee protection to all. The strikers help the citizens against the thieves who operated under their cloak.

Four hundred regulars under Hancock keep order in Philadelphia.

Ten thousand dollars reward are offered for the incendiaries of Lebanon Valley Bridge at Reading.

Excitement in New Jersey is increasing. Pittsburg is under martial law.

Machine shops at Terra Haute are shut. Employees at the Rolling Mill, Columbus Ohio, were compelled to stop work, as well as nearly all the workshops in the city, all joining the strikers, swelling the mob to 2,000. Taking their dinner with them and dining at the Union Depot.

BUFFALO, July 23.—The mob reinforced by large numbers, called at the car shops of the Lake Shore and Erie companies, and ordered all the workmen there to quit, which they did forthwith. Early in the afternoon an assault was made by nearly two thousand rioters on about two hundred soldiers, who were guarding the Lake Shore round house, forcing the soldiers to leave the building which the mob occupied. Col. Flach, with 30 of the 68th Regt, foolishly attempted to retake the house. They were met with yells of derision from the crowd, and under a shower of stones were forced to retreat at double quick, and force their way through the yelling crowd at the point of the bayonet, some of the soldiers being badly hurt on the hands with knives, and also clubbed.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The day closes with armed and transportation utterly demoralized. The militia of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are starting from nearly everywhere, but they never arrive anywhere.

The helplessness of the Federal and State authorities is pitiful. There is no safety outside of the forbearance of the strikers and the timidity of municipal authorities.

By Wednesday's Mail.
We have just room for a brief synopsis of the news by Wednesday's mail.

The strikers say, "The Cabinet thinks nothing further necessary than to call our Regtment from Texas. Postal and passenger cars are allowed to pass."

The strikers at St. Louis say, "Absolute victory or absolute defeat."

The strikers increasing in strength and per-

fectness of organization and demand fair remuneration for labor or an ultimate fight.

New from other places quiet at same points, and stories at others.

The soldiers at Reading, Pa., fired on the citizens indiscriminately, killing five and wounding twenty-five, including two policemen and two women.

There are signs of uneasiness in Richmond and Danville, but no outbreaks so far.

A Talk with Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Tilden is looking remarkably well, and declares himself to be very much improved in health. He said that his foreign trip has no connection whatever with any business, enterprise or railroad scheme, as has been announced without authority in some of the papers. As to the events which have happened since the Presidential election and the numerous wild rumors circulated in reference to his political intentions, Mr. Tilden talked very freely.

In regard to the Electoral Commission, he said that he had never had any real confidence in the arbitration of a question where there was so much at stake by a body of that kind. That settlement, he said, involved not only the Presidency but all the patronage, and power of the Federal administration, together with all the schemes, plans and jobs connected with it. The Republican party, and the men who had managed it in the past were too anxious to retain the administration to yield any point in an arbitration. The result of the Electoral Commission, therefore, was what might have been expected considering the power and influence brought to bear upon the political majority of that body as finally constituted.

He furthermore never liked the scheme as a matter of principle, believing that the true direction of a Democratic appeal was not away from 369 representatives of the people towards fifteen individuals, and still less from fifteen individuals towards one to be selected necessarily with a large element of chance, not to say of trick and device. He thought there should rather have been an appeal from the 369 representatives to the 8,000,000 of voters through a new election. He was distrustful of the secrecy, celerity and imprudence with which the arrangement was carried through and ushered into being. But the proposition appealed to the hopes of the business classes, which were anxious above all things for a settlement of almost any kind, at almost any price, and as it was presented by the unanimous report of the Joint Committee, it became the representative and the only representative of the public desire for peace.

The events which are now attracting so much public attention in New Orleans and the disclosures which, perhaps, may follow, Mr. Tilden seemed to consider only as the logical outcome of the revolutionary acts of last fall and winter. "In a government like ours," he said, "such fraudulent practices as were reported from New Orleans last November sooner or later must come to the light, and the guilty parties with their practices must be made known. It was so with the ring frauds in New York; it has been the case to a certain extent in Washington, and a like result will follow in New Orleans. It is against the natural course of events that deeds of this kind should ultimately fail of being brought to light in all their enormities." All this was said with philosophical calmness and without any heat whatever.

In regard to his own political future, Mr. Tilden had nothing to say except that he could not see any possible contingency which could induce him to be a candidate for or to seek an election to a seat in the United States Senate. He felt entirely confident of the success of the Democratic party this fall in all the large central States, and especially in New York, by a large majority, believing that events were all pointing in that direction. To the charge that he has been seeking to control the nominations of the next Democratic State Convention of New York, he gave a direct denial, and added that he thought it unwise to interfere in any way as between the numerous friends who are seeking position on the State ticket. His absence about during the time for holding the convention and selecting the delegates would, he said, preclude any interference on his part. He thought, however, that the right of public sentiment was toward a new ticket altogether, with none of the present incumbents upon it. He hoped that the ticket would be so made up as to be recognized as thoroughly able, strong and upright. He appeared to be especially anxious that the Democracy should secure a majority in the next State Senate, in order that the evils which have been brought about by Republican control of that body might be corrected.

New York World.

WINSTON.
MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a business in the city of Winston, N. C., for the purpose of manufacturing and selling marble and granite monuments, tombstones, mantels, &c.

Granite Work for Building and Gravestones, &c. All Monuments and Tablets executed in the FINEST STYLE. None employed but

SKILLED WORKMEN.
Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country orders of all kinds taken in advance for work.

WILSON & WILSON.
Winston, N. C., August, 1877.

THE NEW WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

PRICES REDUCED!

Future CASH Prices Established.
No. 5, no cover, \$35.00
No. 6, with cover, \$40.00
No. 7, with cover, \$45.00
drawers, \$1.00
Extra Attachments Free!

A. M. JONES,
Salem, N. C.
General Agent for Wilson North Carolina Agents Wanted.

SOMETHING NEW!

DOMESTIC FASHION PATTERNS.
As Agent for the best and most fashionable Paper Pattern Company in New York, I am prepared to furnish Fashion Patterns for any style garment for Ladies, Misses and Children, as well as for Gentlemen and Boys.

Any Lady customer for a free dress may select the latest style Paper Pattern without charge. J. M. FULKERSON,
Salem, N. C., May 26, 1877.

POOR GOODS AT ANY PRICE. BEST GOODS ARE THE CHEAPEST.

and can be found with J. L. FULKERSON,
March 13, 1877.

MRS. J. E. MICKY has just received a New and beautiful stock of Sewing Millinery Goods, at popular prices. J. L. FULKERSON,
Salem, N. C., April 13, 1877.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. ARRIVALS EVERY WEEK.

Just to find a choice lot of **BLACK HERNANI,** both plain and fancy.

SUMMER CALICO, best quality. **WHITE PIQUE**, **PIQUE WELLS**, **PIQUE CLOTH**, &c. &c. **Latest importations of Ladies' 3 button KID GLOVES**, in assorted spring shades at 50c per pair. A better quality at \$1.00. J. L. FULKERSON,
Salem, N. C., April 13, 1877.

ALWAYS READY SEASONABLE GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old stand of **PROFF & STOCKTON**, have filled it with a very handsome and

FRESH STOCK OF General Merchandise, consisting of **DRY GOODS** OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Notions, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Dyestuffs, Crockery, Hardware, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.

which they offer to the public **AT REDUCED PRICES.**

Mr. E. A. Ebert, the managing partner, cordially invites his old customers and friends to call and give our goods an inspection.

Country produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

E. A. EBERT.
Salem, N. C., April 13th, 1877.

EDMUND BLUM & CO., **COPPER SMITHS AND TIN WARE MANUFACTURERS.**

At the Well Known Stand on the Commercial Road North of the Court House, Winston, N. C. Repairing, Stove-Piping, House-Guttering promptly attended to.

Thankful for past favors, they solicit a continuance of the same.

March 29th, 1877.

FURNITURE!

A. C. VOGLER, **SALEM, N. C.**

On MAIN STREET, Second Door from J. E. MICKY'S Tin, Sheet-Iron and Stove Depot, has constantly on hand, and makes to order all kinds of FURNITURE, such as

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, &c.

Which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms for cash.

A choice variety of the attention of the public to my assortment of

CHAIRS, among which are CANE SEATS of every description; CANE and STUCCO SEAT ROCKERS; OFFICE CHAIRS; CHILDREN'S CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Arrangements have been made to furnish to order any quality and any style of

NORTHERN FURNITURE AT SHORT NOTICE. Catalogues can be furnished as my store and selections made.

COFFINS!

Manufactured and kept on hand the most complete and desirable variety of COFFINS, of all sizes, and in all styles of wood, with solid brass sides, metal corners, double top, French glass, and fully finished throughout.

A. C. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., April 26th, 1877.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP between J. E. MICKY and J. A. Womack, having been dissolved, the firm name of J. E. MICKY & Co. is hereby discontinued.

J. A. Womack having withdrawn from the firm, the business now being conducted under the firm name of J. E. MICKY & Co. is hereby discontinued.

All persons indebted to the firm of J. E. MICKY & Co. are respectfully solicited to come forward and settle their accounts with J. E. MICKY & Co. before the 1st of May, 1877.

In the place of J. E. MICKY & Co. J. A. Womack & Co. are hereby authorized to receive all payments due to the firm of J. E. MICKY & Co. and to pay all debts of the firm.

Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of April, 1877.

J. A. Womack & Co.
Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1877.

Salem hours ing the TIME RAIL es even due ev MOU Bethan FlaSH Wedne Tuesda MAJ German Closes, 6:30, a day by HUN ville at Wedne Tuesda FUL bavlille Due ev RICH enna, R Fridy a p. m

Meets dally's M. F. M. Meets same Hal C. E. C. SALI Meets Hallas E. A. I WINST Meets and third C. S. H. WI Meets at 8 o'clock W. S. C. I. FRUIT Short Peach bushel. NAMA It's moon PEACH market. SER no Yard. the moon THE CH second. MINER carried on THE ne ment. THE Ju bells, mak LONG I town, ovel THE St the painte PARTI giving a Hoos. year is bel "his will The Su scholars. lent Super Excus sion from Winslow. NORMA Kernersvill School, no Sap re visitors and all wh THE Ma cleaning of rains. REV. African Ch choir were JUDGE brush upon the promise WATER season, the ferior apoc luxury. Dogs. many State. She nte vicinity It may ers to know peaches, the proper pres THAT is that a horse animal, to tune the

Notice Resorts, wed ed conspie place for plenty of A Colu came up S large num depot.

